

Here is a coon, Mr. Hunter, that wants skinning. I found him in the Journal of the House of Representatives of Vermont for the year 1843—a true whig coon, "fat and sleek" as his master Henry Clay's negroes, and beating all other coons for *filching*. Sharpen your knife while I *polk* him along. John Spalding receives \$500 for his salary, by law, as Treasurer and Commissioner of the School fund. This sum this coon got, as appears by page 1 of the Appendix of Reports in the Journal, as his pay by law for doing the duties of Treasurer and all the duties of Treasurer; and he got, as appears by page 15, \$104.38 more for his postage and office expenses. And better pay it is than any man gets in any office or profession in the state for the same amount of labor.

But this coon was not satisfied; and by page 11, we learn that his brother coons, to stop his whining, gave him \$584.56 still more for EXTRA SERVICES, &c., making only \$1188.94 per year. And no wonder, with this specimen of whig administration, that Vermont has been managed into a debt of \$200,000.

After I found this, I read away; and from a resolution of the House on page 160 of Journal, I discovered that this same big whig treasurer coon was not even yet satisfied with EXTRA; that his maw was not filled, and his claws were still sharp; and that after all this he had actually attempted to *smuggle* himself into the debenture bill of the House, to draw his daily pay as a member of the Legislature, and without any shadow of law, decency, or precedent.

The \$500 grab was something handsome, any way. To seize and be permitted to hold this large sum was a bold exploit, and shows a genius in the line, from which the state may still suffer. But this attempt to smuggle himself by stealth into the debenture bill of the House for \$40 or \$50 more, was as regular a mean, petty, coon-like depredation, as plundering a cornfield at mid-night.—Your knife into this Coon, Mr. Hunter.

POLKER, JR.

P. S. This last trick of the Treasurer having been detected and exposed by Mr. Sanborn, a democrat, the whig brother coons could do no less, for the sake of appearances, than pass his resolution, viz.:—"That the Committee of Debentures be instructed not to pay John Spalding, treasurer of this state, for any services for his attendance during the present session of the legislature, believing it to be included in his salary."—Now will you inform us up in the woods here, whether Mr. EXTRA-SERVICE DEBENTURE SPALDING was successful in the small \$50 plunder, as he was in the \$500 grab. We want to know before election.

P. Jr.

Norwich, July 29, 1844.

M. EASTMAN.—Dear Sir:—In your last paper I notice a call for a District Convention to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democracy for the next Congress of the United States. As some of my friends have signified a wish to nominate me again for that station, I take this means of tendering to them, as well as to our friends in general, my warmest acknowledgements for their confidence and support during the two last Congressional elections, and of saying, that I cannot, consistently with my present duties, accept of a re-nomination.

Be pleased to give notice to this effect in the next number of the Age, and oblige Your friend, T. B. RANSOM.

M. C. G. EASTMAN.

HERE WE GO—DOWN—DOWN!

Every once in three months the Horse Jockey Junco have used up the Age.—The time has come round again, as will be inferred from the following from the Infidel's paper of last week:

"Any body stopped their paper?"

How fast we are going "to pot" may be inferred from the fact that we added to our subscription list, of the Age and Coon Hunter, last week, only over *five hundred subscribers*—that's all. Can't come it in that way, no how!

SENATOR BATES OF MASS.

This gentleman, in his own state and abroad, has the reputation of being a man of commanding talents, agreeable manners, and of much influence in the Senate of the United States, and for years past, he has been chairman of the Committee of Pensions. We are sorry to find with all these agreeable qualifications, that he should, as Committee aforesaid, deal so hard in many instances with the old soldiers, their widows and children, whose claims for pensions have come before him for allowance and been rejected, when the same claims have passed the other House by majorities, proving the equity of such claims. It is now understood that if such claims are presented to Congress for allowance, they will stand a poor chance to find a favorable result with Senator Bates.

Many a paragraph has been penned in an unguarded moment, which has sooner or later proved to its author a fruitful source of regret and mortification.—*Picra*.

Were you thinking of your oration before the "Tom Paine Society," or your infamous compilation entitled "The Beauties of the Bible," or of your detestable Infidel "Liberal Extracts" which you published a few years since?

THE FARMER OF ASHLAND, THAT COULD NOT MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET AT TWELVE DOLLARS PER DAY!

The West Chester Republican says: In the year 1816 an act was passed by Congress changing the compensation of the members from six dollars per day, to \$1500 the season, which, as the session then scarcely averaged one hundred days each, was upwards of \$15 dollars per day.—Mr. Clay warmly advocated the passage of this law, coming down from the Speaker's chair to make a speech in its favor. It is to be observed that his wages as Speaker was then twelve dollars per day. A sketch of his remarks was published in the Lexington Reporter, of May 31st, 1816, a paper which has always been warmly devoted to his interests, from which we extract the following notable sentence:

"Mr. C. (Clay) said his own personal experience determined him in voting for the bill. He had attended Congress sometimes with his family, and at other times with a part of it, and although his compensation whilst he had enjoyed the honor of presiding in this House, was DOUBLE that of other members, he declared with the utmost sincerity, that he had never been able to make both ends meet at the termination of Congress."

Think of that! ye hob-nailed, hard-fisted mechanics! This is the farmer of Ashland, the Mill-boy of the Slashes! Couldn't make both ends meet at TWELVE DOLLARS a day!

Just think what kind of a farm it would take to keep him going with Champagne and Cologne water in the day time, and high low Jack, at night! It was just about the time he made this speech, that Mr. Clay discovered the constitutionality and great necessity of a National Bank!—*Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer*.

Not satisfied with a barefaced misquotation of the language of Mr. Clay, and merely leave it to work its own effect upon the readers of that voracious print, (the Age) but misrepresentation must be added to falsehood, with slander and vituperation, the principal ingredient in its compound.—*Picra*.

By Jupiter! you say that again, if you dare?

LOOK TO THE CONSEQUENCES! By voting for Col. Polk, you secure the annexation of Texas, and as a necessary consequence, the peaceful extinction of slavery in this country.

By voting for Mr. Clay, you vote against Texas, and consequently, vote to PERPETUATE SLAVERY.

Will not patriots think of these things? And especially, will not Christians think of them?—*Augusta, (Me.) Age*.

The purpose of his mission (the demagogue) is simply to advance the interests of his party by making fools of his readers and puffing his own pride for being the biggest toad in the democratic coon puddle.—*Picra*.

Well, my son, if that be the "purpose of your mission" you fulfil it to a T.

HERE THEY COME!

"Every breeze whispers change."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"OUR UNION IS PERFECT."—*Ditto*.

The Newark (N. J.) Post in speaking of the daily desertions from the Clay ranks in that State, says: "Yesterday a list of SIXTEEN whigs of this city was shown us, with the names and residences attached, all of whom voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, who have now come out for Polk and Dallas!"

John W. Smith of Dayton, Ohio, and John Robson of Marshall, in the same state, have severally published cards renouncing whiggery.

William F. Parker of Almonesson, N. J. and James Sterling of Haddonfield, in the same State, have done the same in the columns of the Camden Eagle.

The Indiana State Sentinel comes to us with a list of the names of over ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY whigs, including some of the most able and influential men of the party in that State, renouncing all further allegiance to the rotten cause of Clay Whiggery.

James R. Richards of Warren co., Va., *left a delegate to the late Baltimore Whig Convention*, and an active supporter of Harrison in 1840, has come out in opposition to Clay, and will support Polk and Dallas.

Abner S. Bennett and James Graham, heretofore whigs, have come out at a public meeting recently held at Delhi, Ohio, and declared themselves in favor of the democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

The Savannah Georgian of the 17th instant states, that Marshall J. Wellborn, R. W. Flourney and Julius C. Fell, of that State, have renounced whiggery and come out boldly for Polk and Dallas. All of them are men of wide influence, especially Mr. Alfred, formerly a whig member of Congress, who has publicly addressed large meetings of the citizens of Meriwether Co. in favor of the democratic nominations.

Major James Garland of Virginia, who will be remembered as a prominent whig member of Congress from that State a few years ago, has dissolved his connection with the Clay coons. He addressed the democratic association at Lynchburg on the night of the 11th instant.

MORE CHANGES IN ALLEGHENY.

The Pittsburg Post recently published the names of not less than seventeen prominent politicians in Allegheny county, who were all active Harrison men in the campaign of 1840, and all of whom are now the uncompromising enemies of Henry Clay. The same paper of Tuesday last announces a second list of secessions from the Clay ranks, embracing the names of the following influential gentlemen, heretofore among the "jewels" of whiggery in Allegheny:

Dr. J. CARUTHERS, has formally seceded from Clayism. The Dr. is well known as a talented and consistent antislavery man—he now goes the Liberty ticket strongly.

NATHAN MEANS, is known as a most obdurate and unyielding antislavery man and Harrison man; he cannot support Clay.

JOHN WILLOX, Esq., is no less distinguished for his devotion to antislavery.

than for his heroic behavior in the late war. Mr. W. went with all his might for his old commander, Harrison, but will not support Henry Clay, a man whom Harrison said had treated him with the "blackest ingratitude."

If ever the opposition had a devoted partisan, it was JAMES MAULEY, Esq. Mr. M. A. takes little part in politics now, but cannot support Clay.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., although a younger soldier than many in the antislavery ranks, had few superiors for zeal, talent and industry.

Dr. ALEX. W. BLACK has heretofore been a devoted and prominent member of the opposition party. The Doctor could more easily swallow all the physic in his office, than gulp down Clay and his heresies.

JAMES H. McCLELLAND, Esq., supported Harrison in 1840 with right good will. He was put forward by the coons and occupied a leading position among them. He now goes strongly for the Liberty ticket.

GEORGE STEWART, Esq., was elected an Alderman of this city by the whigs in the opening of the campaign of 1840. It is small praise to Mr. S. to say that they have not now in their party as efficient and strong a stump speaker as he is.—They put him forward on all occasions, and relied on him especially, when the working men were operated upon. He has found that the whig party is no place for a man honestly devoted to the interests of the many, and he now goes strenuously for Polk and Dallas.—*Harrisburgh (Pa.) Union*.

"POLK AND FREE TRADE." This is the new watch-word of the whigs; but like their usual superstructures, is built upon sand.

Gov. Polk has never avowed himself in favor of "free trade," and the whig papers well know it. His speeches in congress and at other times, conclusively show that he is in favor of a moderate, stable and discriminating revenue tariff. He holds that when the power of discrimination is exercised by Congress, it should be in favor of those articles used by the poorer classes. Is not this sound American doctrine?

Gov. Polk is committed in favor of a revenue tariff, discriminating in behalf of American labor, and he holds decidedly, in union with the National Democratic Convention, "that justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country."

On this broad and equitable basis, Gov. Polk during the last year, has repeatedly avowed himself opposed to many of the partial provisions of the tariff of '42. He has taken the most uncompromising stand against the present enormous duties on sugar and molasses—ranging from 60 to 140 per cent.—which he justly deems an oppressive tax on the toiling millions of our country. He has also exposed the injustice of the heavy duty on coarse woollens, coarse cottons and cheap silks.

To these details of that tariff he stands opposed, and we desire that every voter in the country should know it, for these positions are sound and democratic and will be popular. The exaltation of capital above labor, is the too certain effect of many of the provisions of that tariff, to be ultimately popular or to meet with favor from so clear-headed a democrat as James K. Polk.

Gov. Polk, on the Tariff, as on other great questions, is eminently a safe statesman. He favors a moderate tariff, as indispensable to revenue, because it contains the element of stability, and it should be remembered that a just stability in tariff enactments, furnishes the only hope of a steady and sure reward to labor. Ultra legislation reacts with fearful power on the laborer. It grinds him to death. It may give him a feast one day, but soon comes a famine, so sure as the rebound follows the bend of the bow. High tariffs on manufactures act very much like a hotbed on plants. It forces them into a premature growth and ripeness. The first kills them. They require constant, unwearyed, and we therefore say *partial* protection. On the contrary, if they are let alone, or tended with no excess of care, they grow up perhaps slowly but steadily, surely and vigorously. They are well insured to the vicissitudes of change, and stand firmly against all assaults, as monuments of wisdom, of permanence and of enduring prosperity. Is not therefore a stable moderation in duties, at once sound in its policy and democratic in its tendencies?

On this strong and impregnable ground, on the Tariff question, stands Gov. Polk. It is the ground of the millions who live by their daily labor. It is the poor man's side. It is that of those who have no capital in the world but stout hands and an industrious spirit. We doubt not every effort will be made by the "Lords of the Loom," and the kin partisans of Henry Clay, to misrepresent Gov. Polk's position—to excite hostility against him among the people of the north, on the false plea that he is against protecting their labor, when in truth, he is opposed to still farther strengthening and extending by partial legislation, the already overgrown power of Capital.

Albany Argus.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS!

Chapman of the Indiana Sentinel writes forth the following:

Two old and respectable farmers of our country, viz. Lucius Bank and James Epperson, (and many others whom I might name,) formerly federal whigs, and voting with that party, are now going it for democracy; and I know of no change the other way.

We learn by the Eaton (Preble county) Democrat, that a meeting which was held in that place on the 9th instant, Mr. J. B. Stevens, who has heretofore voted with the whigs, made a speech, in which he declared his intention to vote for the nominees of the democratic convention, as he heartily believes in the correctness of democratic principles, and as he heartily opposes the party with whom he formerly acted.

The example of Major Mace in coming out of the whig ranks, and joining demo-

crats is getting quite popular. Judge Bryant, of Rockville, and Mr. Dunn of Dearborn county—worthy and influential men have followed in his "footsteps." James Garland, of Virginia, late a member of Congress, and an ardent supporter of General Harrison, and Robert Wickliffe, of Kentucky, a gentleman of almost unbounded popularity, have also, renounced federalism and all its works.

"These young democrats informed me that democratic associations had already been formed at their respective places of residence, and that several whigs of 1840, had already joined them. And one of these democrats told me, that, besides these who had left the whigs and joined the democrats, there were some 500 Quakers who voted for Harrison in 1840, who would not on any account vote for Clay, because he was a slave holder and duelist," &c.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CHANGE.—We are gratified to learn, from a credible source, that Jeremiah Morton Esq., of Orange, a Clay sub-elect for 1844, an intelligent man, and eloquent speaker, and heretofore a decided Whig has come out positively and unequivocally against Henry Clay, and will not support him under any circumstances. No man has greater influence than Jeremiah Morton where he is known, and his change will bring more to our standard.—*Rockingham Register*.

"The work goes bravely on,"—Mr. Samuel G. Griffin of Stark county (Ohio) a federal whig of 1840, has come out against that party. He goes for democracy hereafter. His renunciation is published in the Stark county Democrat.

We copy the following from the Hollidaysburg, Pa., Standard of the 15th inst: "A number of *Screens Lovers*."—We have learned that Judge Todd, Attorney General during Governor Ritner's administration, and one other very distinguished member of his (Gov. R's.) Cabinet has refused to sustain the nomination of Henry Clay for Presidency, and signified their intention to vote for Polk and Dallas.

For New Advertisements, see first page.

CLAY'S CARD PLAYING ADMITTED.

The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the State organ of whiggery in Kentucky, driven to the wall by such men as Gen. McCalla in relation to Mr. Clay's gambling, admits that he does play cards, and plays for money too, but it is only to "enliven the interest of the game."

"It would be unbecoming to conceal that I have understood he has sometimes engaged in the practice as a social diversion. That he has, on such occasions, bet money, to enliven the interest of the game, but not for the purpose of gain, is readily admitted as probable."

Such is the admission of Mr. Clay's Kentucky organ. This thing of betting money to "enliven the interest of the game," is what we do not exactly comprehend as differing from gambling.—*Ohio Journal*.

More Coon Testimony.—In 1841, Horace Greely, editor of the New York Tribune, the leading Clay paper of New York, wrote a memoir of the late Judge White of Tennessee, published in the Biographical Annual for 1841, page 52, in which he speaks of the present democratic nominee for the Presidency in the following terms:

"In 1839, JAMES K. POLK, ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTHWEST, took the field as the administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor; and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch both in speaking talent, and in personal address and popularity, for his opponent Governor Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

This same Mr. Greeley is now engaged in the very laudable effort of proving that Mr. Polk is a "fifth rate man," wholly unfit for the Presidency. Recollect, too, that Gov. Polk and Mr. Clay are near neighbors in the Southwest, and that Mr. Greeley did not place the former one inch behind the latter, but described him as "one of the ABLEST men and most powerful speakers" in that section of the Union.—This language is quite as strong as that used by "honest" John Banks in his letter of resignation.—*Dem. Union*.

A WHIG'S OPINION OF CLAY.

We mentioned a week or two since that Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, Me., late a whig member of Congress from that state, and a very active and influential member of the party had, in a letter to the Rev. A. K. Moulton, declared his intention of opposing the election of Mr. Clay. We have since noticed Gen. Fessenden's letter entire in the Maine papers, and below give that part which relates to Mr. Clay. It is dated at Portland, May 3d. We wish it might be read by every voter in the Union. Let democrats make a point to circulate it as extensively as possible. It is the opinion of one honest whig in relation to the character and public acts of the candidate of his party, and may induce the honest portion of that party to imitate Gen. Fessenden's example in repudiating a man so utterly unworthy of their confidence and support as Henry Clay.

"I am most decidedly opposed to the election of Henry Clay as President of the United States, and if I live to cast my electoral vote, I shall not give a vote for any man as an elector, who would vote for him. The first insupportable objection to Mr. Clay is that he is a slaveholder. I will vote for no slaveholder for that highly responsible office. I am compelled to believe (much as I respect his talents) from the careful review of all he has said and done, that there does not exist in the United States a man more thoroughly opposed to the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, either IMMEDIATE or GRADUAL, than Henry Clay. I would not except even Calhoun or McDuffie. I believe we are more indebted to Henry Clay than to any other

man, for extending the curse of slavery over the valley of Mississippi. Especially do we owe to his efforts the admission of Missouri and Arkansas as slave states.—His action in this particular, has been productive of ten thousand times told more injury and disgrace to our country, than all he has ever accomplished for her benefit. Nor do I believe he would for a moment hesitate to sacrifice all the interests of the free states if he believed those interests opposed to the extension and perpetuity of slavery in our country.

Nor can I feel any assurance that he will not sacrifice, on the altar of slavery, all the favorite measures of the whig party with as much facility, and as little reluctance as he did the interests of the north by the compromise tariff of 1832.—I have another insupportable objection to Mr. Clay. HE IS A DUELIST, and I have no evidence that he has abandoned, or repudiated in principle or practice, this unchristian and brutal relic of barbarism. It is certain he had not, when he insulted, on the floor of the senate chamber a senator, with the deliberate purpose of provoking a challenge. And this I think as late as 1842. I might add to the catalogue, but I trust I have said enough to satisfy all abolitionists that I shall, to the utmost of my ability, oppose the election of Henry Clay, to the office of President of the United States."

N. E. Democrat.

The Kentucky papers contain an account of an "affair between John Clay, son of Henry Clay, and one of his comrades. The facts are said to be these: young Clay, while at a gaming table in his father's house, where liquor had been freely used, got into a controversy with Hopkins and called him a liar. This produced a challenge from Hopkins, but the affair was settled by young Clay's apologizing for his conduct. Master John seems to be a 'chip of the old block.'—*Whitchall Dem.*

COMICAL INCIDENT.

A friend of the editor of the Providence Gazette, on the evening of the 4th got into a group collected to see fireworks.—While standing there a man who stood near took off his hat and shouted out, "Hurrah for Clay!" No one noticed him. He raised his voice a little louder, and shouted a second time, "Hurrah for Clay!" Still no notice was taken of him, either by old or young. Not to be passed by in that manner, he belabored out a third time, (jumping up and clapping his hands,) "Hurrah for Clay!" when a little child who had been with pleasure filled eye, watching the gold rain of a rocket, looked up in its mother's face, and with a trembling voice and palpitating cheek, said, "Ma—ma am't that man crazy?"

The New Haven Register says:

"We assure our friends abroad that the democracy of Connecticut were never so thoroughly aroused! Important changes have transpired within a few days which will startle whiggery."

Read and Remember.

THE DUELIST AND ANTI-DUELIST.

READ! READ!

Look on this picture, and And on this.

MR. CLAY. MR. FREELINGHUYSEN.

March 5, 1838.

Mr. Wise to Mr. Clay. "If over an occasion called for an expression of public feeling, the late scene of shocking violence (the Clilley duels) did not draw the form of the most solemnly demanded challenge which I bore it. Truly the blood of Mr. Graves to Mr. Clay war has been shed in the morning of peace, and this in high Friday the 23d day of March, and among the February, 1838.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Wise. "The law of the duelist is an OUTRAGE upon every principle of order and humanity. It sets the laws of God and the institutions of a Christian people at defiance and if this murderous spirit be not repressed, it will be a disgrace to our country."

Mr. Wise to Mr. Clay. "I am firmly and fearlessly Mr. Graves had drawn, by the frowns of I thought it closed the ourselves will abide door to all accommodations of the guilt of tion, stated that *chil-ed murder*, it can be checked and *SKECHER* ed and efficiently repressed. A DRAUGHT IN sed, whenever the peo- MY OWN HAND ple, true to their high duties, shall rise in the majesty of public opinion, and frown upon the atrocious deed of violence and blood of the MURDERED, the Mr. Wise to the Public. tears of the bereaved, and the commands of a He (Mr. Clay) drew righteous God, call upon the form of the challenge them to speak, and bear which was copied by Mr. their stern and indignant Graves, and carried by testimony against this me to Mr. Clilley."

Mr. Clay to Mr. Wise. "Heavens-daring sin."

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